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# The Paper SAC

Volume I, Number 1  
SEPTEMBER 1978

Published by the Student Action Center, U.C. 105 243-2453

NEW NEWSLETTER CARRIES NEWS TO YOU:

Hello. I hope you will find the Paper SAC useful as you try to spend those hours and days --- perhaps weeks --- when college doesn't seem to be the most important thing in the world: it's not.

In actual fact, there's a lot of work to be done right now just helping your community, the people in it, and

the environment surrounding it. It has even been said you can learn by doing, as well as by studying.

Not all of these things are arduous tasks, as you'll see: Barry Adams will let you into a concert just for writing a letter, and the letter will help save our wilderness; the Crisis Center will train you to help people over the phone; and the Student Action Center (SAC) has any number of challenging internships open.

Come to the Women's Walk Without Fear, and let the government know how you feel about rape. Go to Nuclear Awareness Week, and decide how to vote in November. Or learn about the 6-mill levy, another November ballot issue.

Good things happen in this town: people make them happen.

The Paper SAC is a monthly publication of the Student Action Center, which will carry advertising next month. Deadline for articles is the 7th of each month; please send any information along to me.

-- Michael Crater, editor.



## RARE II: Last Chance for Our Wild Forest Lands

### Needed: Voices For The Wilderness

Before 1978 is out, the U.S. Forest Service intends to determine once and for all the fate of 62 million acres of your "de facto wilderness"—the last remnants of wild land within our National Forest System.

This is what "RARE II" is all about. (RARE II is the acronym for the Forest Service's second "Roadless Area Review and Evaluation" program.)

Powerful anti-wilderness lobbies are leaning hard to get most of the remaining roadless land within our national forests officially declared "non-wilderness," dismissed from possible preservation once and for all. These wild forest and grasslands will not be preserved, or even given the benefit of thorough study after 1978, unless you and every other wilderness supporter make your views heard.

The most important vehicle for your views is a letter to the Forest Service office in your region (see list of addresses on the last page). No letter you've written before could have as great an impact on the fate of America's last national forest wilderness.

If this seems a lot to ask, look at it this way. Wilderness opponents and the Forest Service want to make decades worth of decisions in one fell swoop. Think of what you *would* do to save wilderness in the course of the years those decisions *should* take—and make the extra effort now.

Enclosed is the information you need to write an effective letter on RARE II. Your letter will be especially effective if it mentions individual roadless areas. In most cases this bulletin is being mailed with a separate folder about areas in your region and/or other regions where wilderness supporters need your help. Send letters whether you have visited the areas or not. Detailed knowledge is not important, but your views are.

Your voice is needed as never before. Please read through these pages and write—before the end of September.

Michael McCloskey  
Sierra Club

Celia M. Hunter  
The Wilderness Society

REFERENDUM 75  
THE POSSIBILITY OF EACH STUDENT'S FEES INCREASING BY OVER \$360 THIS YEAR IS A VERY REAL ONE UNLESS WE ACT NOW --- ALL OF US.

On the November 7 General Election Ballot, voters in Montana will be given the choice of either continuing or ending the Six Mill Levy (Referendum 75), which for the past 30 years has paid for nearly 1/6 of the operating costs of the University System. During the next biennium alone, it will generate \$21 million. Without that revenue, either severe cutbacks will have to take place or our fees will increase drastically. Those are the only options the Board of Regents will have if Referendum 75 does not pass. At a recent Montana Student Lobby conference, Lt. Governor Schwinden and Representative Francis Bardanouve (Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee) told us that the Legislature could not make up the funds if the Referendum fails to pass. That amount of money just isn't available from any other source.

Therefore, since students are the ultimate beneficiaries of Referendum 75, we must accept the lion's share of the work involved to get it passed. Of paramount importance is getting nearly all students registered to vote. If you are not registered now, GET REGISTERED! You can either register at the County Elections Office, ASUM, or at one of the voter registration tables which will be set up in the UC during the first week of school.

On November 7, get to your polling place and vote for Referendum 75. There are 25,000 college students in Montana, and together we represent a voting bloc which could assure passage of the Referendum.

David R. Brower  
Friends of the Earth

NUCLEAR POWER: KNOW THE ISSUE. Nuclear Awareness Week in Missoula is October 2nd through the 6th. There will be a series of evening addresses held each day starting at 7:30 p.m. at the St. Francis Auditorium. The topics to be covered are Health & Safety, Economics & Labor, Weapons Proliferation & Native Peoples and Alternative Energy. We urge everyone to attend and if you want more information, contact the Progressive Student Union, 243-2451.

On Saturday October 7th, the Headwaters Alliance Political Action Committee is staging a MARCH & RALLY, to make visible the feelings of many Missoula citizens in opposition to nuclear power and weapons. That evening there will be a benefit dinner/dance/auction to help raise money to fight the up-hill political of the two anti-nuclear initiatives. It will start at 7:00 p.m. and will be at the St. Francis auditorium.

Anyone interested in helping HAPAC or in getting involved in Headwaters Alliance can contact our office at 430 N. Higgins, 721-1453. BETTER ACTIVE TODAY THAN RADIOACTIVE TOMORROW!!!

#### WE NEED YOUR HELP!

During the days of registration, September 20, 21, & 22, the Associated Students of the University of Montana needs volunteers to help register voters. All volunteers MUST already be registered to vote in Missoula County. This year is particularly important because of Referendum 75 - the 6 Mill Levy. It provides a stable base for funding of higher education in this state. For the next ten years, it will assure a foundation for the budgeting process. It is an important source of revenue and appears on the ballot every 10 years.

If you can help us out between 8-5 on the above dates, please give us a call at ASUM, 243-2451.

A meeting for all volunteers will be held Tuesday, September 19, at 5:00 p.m., Conference Room 114, UC

## BORED?



## WHY NOT

## TAKE THE PLUNGE?



#### ASSOCIATED STUDENTS DAY CARE PROGRAM

The student day care program is operated and partially funded by the Associated Students of the University. Only students who pay the activity fee are allowed to use the day care. There are three components to the program; an all-day center, a center which runs two half-day sessions, and day care homes for children under three years of age.

Each center is staffed by one certified teacher and University students. The staff ratio is one adult for five children. The all-day center serves hot lunch and both centers serve a morning and afternoon snack. Most day care homes are located in Student Housing and are supervised by a Social Worker from the program.

The cost of care is \$4.75 for all day and \$2.75

for a reduced rate when funds are allocated by Central Board.

To apply, contact Pat Godbout at 750 Eddy Ave. or call 243-5751. The program fills very quickly so you should apply immediately.

If you are a student with work/study and wish to work in the centers or if you are a spouse of a student and would like to operate a day care home please contact us at 243-5751.

Two work/study positions open with the Student Action Center (SAC). Coordination and further development of a multi-disciplinary internship program will be primary responsibility of one position. This job involves correspondence, telephone contacting, attention to details, interest in helping

students in career decision making, PLENTY of initiative; student will also do research and work on other SAC programs and projects. Applicant should have good writing and speaking ability. Experience in public relations work, organizing and setting up systems and program development preferred but not required.

Other position is for recycling coordinator/worker. Employee will be responsible for separating and collecting recyclables on campus, transporting recyclables to be recycled, keeping records and coming up with methods, ideas for improving the recycling system; student will also do research and work on other SAC programs and projects. Do not apply unless you are an enthusiastic, disciplined individual who can work independently. Ten to 20 hours a week. Apply Student Action Center (SAC), UC 105, phone: 243-2451.

Jobs  
open



SEPTEMBER 1978  
Montana Small Business Assoc.  
**MONTANA**  
**TRADE FAIR**

TRADE FAIR SLATED FOR  
SEPTEMBER 23-24.

The Montana Small Business Association has announced that the second annual Montana Trade Fair will be September 23 and 24 at the Missoula County Fairgrounds.

Cindy Elliot, Montana Small Business Association coordinator, termed last year's fair a "resounding success," and hoped that this year's fair will top the more than 6,000 people who participated and enjoyed the various workshops, exhibits, theater and music last year.

Fair director Pat Roesch said that activities planned for this year's fair include indoor and outdoor demonstration exhibits by small businesses and trade crafts from all parts of the state; workshops in communication skills, holistic health, alternative energy systems, community cooperatives and a variety of do-it-yourself skills; concessions featuring foods native to Montana and its ethnic heritage; continuous entertainment by musicians, mime and dance groups and others, and auction of Montana products. Games and children's activities will also be featured.

Roesch said the purpose of the fair is "to bring into focus economic, cultural and environmental qualities that make Montana a desirable place to live, and to increase Montanan's awareness of our urgent need to build an independent, self-sustaining economy in order to preserve those qualities."

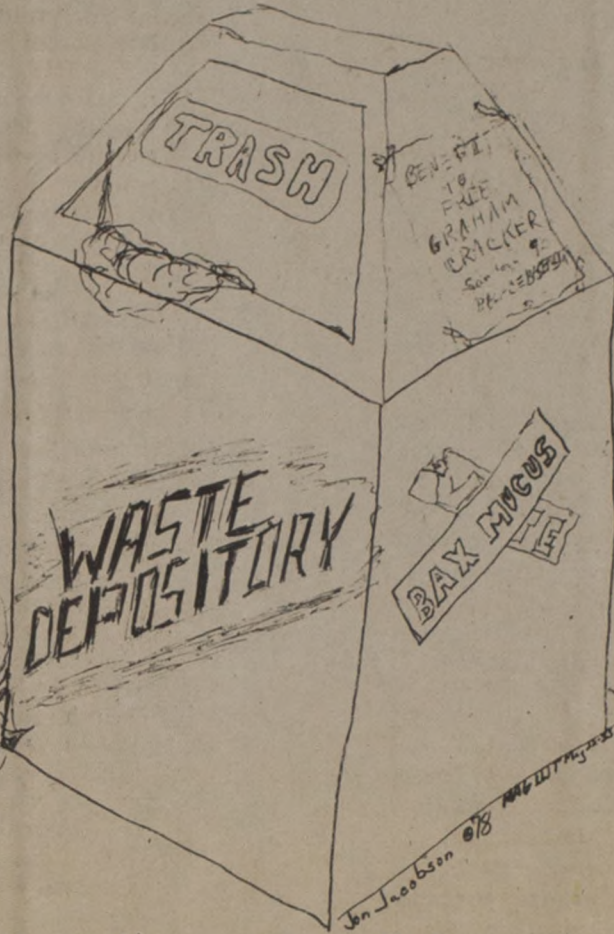
She stressed the participant involvement design of the fair, noting that everyone is invited to share their talents and ideas rather than just attend as onlookers. "The trade fair is designed as a gathering of people to share energy in a spirit of cooperation and learning and have fun at the same time," Roesch said.

To add to the festive nature, exhibitors and participants are asked to wear costumes with a prize awarded to the most original outfit.

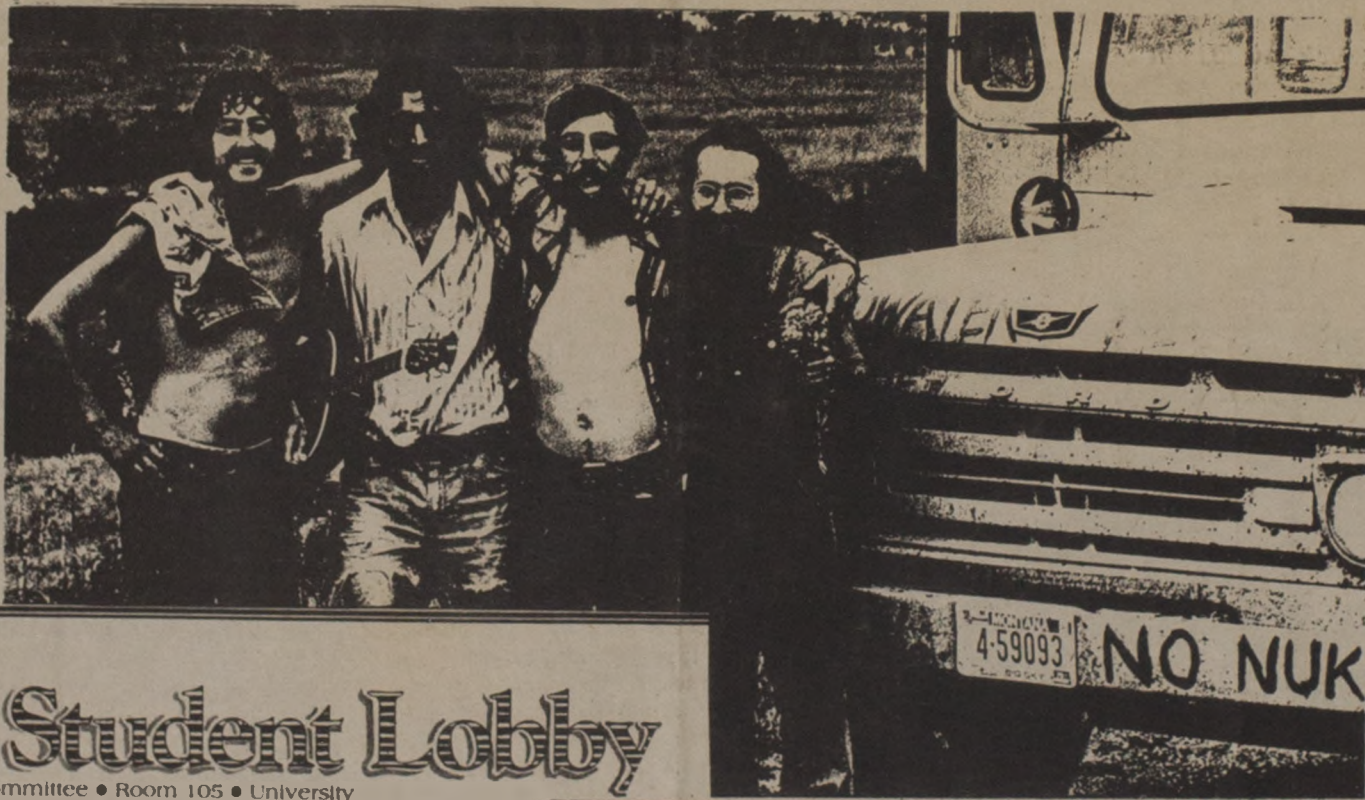
**NUCLEAR FACT No. 181254736983213**



Remember: **Headwaters Alliance** Says "No Nukes"  
Never step in  
burning waste while  
carrying friends on  
your shoulders.



Not brought to you by those Friendly Folks at Civil Defense Headquarters



Paper SAC 2.

**HEADWATERS ALLIANCE: ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTIVISTS IN MISSOULA**  
The Headwaters Alliance is a growing group of individuals committed to halting the spread of nuclear weapons and power plants.

The alliance has already taken part in several demonstrations against nuclear weapons, and is currently engaged in preparations for more as well as working on the two nuclear initiatives.

Nuclear initiatives? Yes. Those who remember to register to vote in Missoula County will be able to vote on the Missoula County Nuclear Ban as well as on the statewide Montana Nuclear Vote. The Missoula County Ban will be an outright ban of nuclear facilities in the county, while the statewide initiative would constitute a de-facto ban: it requires that the industry meet perfectly reasonable standards before a nuclear plant can be built in Montana, perfectly reasonable standards the industry has so far been unable to meet. The standards are simple: the owners must accept normal insurance liability, must guarantee payment of all decommissioning costs, must test the emergency core cooling system in operation, demonstrate their ability to safely store radioactive waste wastes, and post a 30% bond.

The Headwaters Alliance is concerned not only with keeping hazardous nuclear power plants out of Montana, but also is joining with the many other pro-disarmament groups throughout the world. To this end, Headwaters members have gone to the demonstrations at the Rocky Flats bomb factory, the Trident Submarine Base, and at other nuclear military installations. Members also attended the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament and the First National No-Nukes Strategy Conference this summer.

The name Headwaters Alliance was chosen because the headwaters of three major river systems--the Columbia, the St. Marys, and the Missouri--originate within a few miles of each other in northwestern Montana. These flow into the Pacific Ocean, the Hudson Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico, embracing in the process a good portion of the continent. Any nuclear incident here could contaminate vast areas with radioactive poisons.

The Headwaters, which is composed of many local groups and individuals, welcomes new members sharing the belief in a peaceful, ecologically sound society. The Alliance feels that a strong activist community can achieve this goal.

The Headwaters office, at 430 N. Higgins (3rd floor) is open weekdays. Phone 721-1453.

## Montana Student Lobby

Steering Committee • Room 105 • University Center • University of Montana • Missoula • Montana • 59812

The Montana Student Lobby is an organization comprised of representatives from all six units of the Montana University System. The Lobby represents the 25,000 students of higher education at the biennial Legislative Sessions. In the past, the Lobby has been instrumental in the passage or the following legislation:

1. creating a permanent student position on the Board of Regents.
2. allowing student representation in all collective bargaining between faculty and administration.
3. landlord-tenant reform.

In addition, the MSL is charged with being the student voice when University System funding legislation is being discussed.

The MSL was originally formed in 1972, and due to its excellent record, it has earned a very favorable reputation with the legislators in Montana.

At the present time, the MSL has re-organized for the 1979 Legislative Session. A policy Steering Committee has been formed and Garth Jacobson, ASUM President, has been elected Chairman. The Steering Committee met at a two day retreat in early September and formulated the legislative objectives for the Lobby for the coming year. Speakers at the retreat included Lt. Gov. Ted Schwinden, Representative Francis Bardanoue, Jack Noble, and former MSL Lobbyists Bruce Nelson and Mae Nan Ellingson.

We are currently accepting applications for the position of Lobbyist and will make our choice by November 15. Anyone with legislative experience and a good knowledge of student issues is urged to contact the MSL in Rm. 105, University Center. The deadline for applications is October 1.

Patrick Duffy  
ASUM Legislative  
Chairman



**missoula crisis center**  
P.O. Box 3088  
Missoula, Montana 59806  
(406) 543-8277

The Computer Center maintains a large general purpose time-sharing computer, the DECSYSTEM-20, and a number of computer terminals in the basement of the Liberal Arts Building for use by students and faculty.

The DECSYSTEM-20 provides computational power to the instructional, administrative, and research needs of the University. Up to 424 simultaneous users may share the computing resources of the DECSYSTEM-20 on a 24-hour per day basis.

Students may gain access to the Computer from their terminals in LA or any number of other terminals across campus by dial-up telephone lines.

Students who want to use the Computer must have an access code, available from the Computer Center in the L.A. basement.

Instructional Materials Service is a centralized audiovisual library and equipment center located in the east wing of the Classroom Building.

Non-print materials such as motion pictures, slides, filmstrips and audio recordings along with audiovisual equipment and cameras are available for loan. Other services include reference assistance in locating non-print materials, graphic art, production of non-print materials, instructional television and a complete photographic service.

Facilities include a listening library and equipment for individual and small group study using non-print materials.

Service is available to both faculty and students. Listening and individual use facilities are open daily with scheduled evening and weekend hours.

Do you need help--or want to help others? Just dial 543-8277. The Missoula Crisis Center is a 24-hour telephone listening service which offers a wide variety of services:

- \*Outreach teams for people requesting person-to-person crisis intervention;
- \*Youth services, including shelter and assistance for runaways;
- \*Contact for the Battered Women's Shelter;
- \*Referral and information services; and
- \*Just about whatever help a distraught person needs.

Volunteers are the backbone of the non-profit Crisis Center. Volunteers are well-trained before they begin, so if you want to learn how to help people the Crisis Center is a good, tuition-free place to begin. Call 543-8277.



Still feeling uninspired?  
Just two more pages!!



# ABOUT THE SAC

ABOUT SAC? WHAT IS THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE STUDENT ACTION CENTER (SAC)?

The Student Action Center is a student organization funded by the Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) - students' activities fees. SAC was originally comprised of four different groups: the Student Environmental Research Center (SERC), the Student Housing Union, the Consumer Relations Board and Montana Public Interest Group (MontPIRG). Since its inception in 1973, SAC's activities have changed with new programming and the influence of new student personnel. WHAT ARE THE GOALS OF SAC'S PROGRAM?

Through its ongoing programming and special projects SAC seeks to broaden students' understanding and participation in important issues, such as environmental concerns and career decision-making. SAC's programs and research projects cultivate a breadth and depth of awareness of adult life and its complexities in participating students who, through their work with SAC, learn problem-solving skills they might miss during their university years -- ones valuable for their future careers. In the process of involving students with off-campus groups community-university ties are improved (the university's survival depends on the voting public) and students make contact with potential employers. Through the good publicity which results, SAC also serves as a recruiting agent for the university.

WHO DECIDED THESE GOALS?

Each year SAC conducts a survey of student opinion to determine students' interests and needs.

WHAT ABOUT SPECIFICS REGARDING SAC'S ONGOING PROGRAMS? SAC'S RECYCLING PROGRAM:

In November, 1977, SAC and the Student Environmental Research Center investigated the feasibility of recycling on the University campus and conducted detailed research in recycling procedures. As a result, SAC initiated a pilot recycling project designed to collect computer printout, newspaper and office wastepaper from all faculty and University staff departments in the Lodge, Journalism and L.A. Buildings. SAC currently has seven large bins on campus for white office paper and computer printout and six barrels and five bins for newsprint and aluminum cans. The material is emptied and sorted several times a week and transported to the Missoula Recycling Center.

SAC'S LANDLORD/TENANT PROGRAM.

SAC serves as a center for information concerning landlord/tenant rights. SAC also receives complaints, acts as a liaison between tenant and landlord in cases that do not require the expertise of a lawyer and refers those that do to Legal Services, U of M. In 1977, SAC published up-to-date information on new legislation regarding landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities in Montana. SAC works with and is a member of the Western Montana Landlord Association, a group of local realtors and landlords, and attended their daylong workshop on landlords' rights and responsibilities last year.

TUTOR PROGRAM

SAC's Tutorial Service is designed to provide individual instruction in course content and study skills to any undergraduate student who needs and requests such assistance. Any students needing tutors pay \$1.50 to receive a SAC tutoring session slip for an hour of tutoring and SAC provides tutoring in nearly every field on campus. During 1977-78, 730 tutor sessions took place.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

To promote wise and responsible career decision-making for the best long range investment of students' talents, SAC is developing and initiating a multi-disciplinary internship program. SAC contacts organizations in Montana to obtain internship projects, keeps files on student requests for specific projects and facilitates and monitors the three-way contract process between academic departments, students and sponsoring organizations.

WHO MAKES UP SAC'S STAFF?

Six part time staff: one student director, two salaried students, and three workstudy students. SAC also employs a number of students and non-students in its tutor program. DOES SAC USE THE RESOURCES OF ITS COMMUNITY?

Yes, SAC works to integrate academic and outside experience. Its special projects involve business, citizens' groups, and government agencies in consulting and cooperative efforts. For example, this past summer, 1978, SAC received help from the Forest Service, environmental groups, academia (wildlife biologist) and businesses to develop a travelling display on the wilderness issue for workshops at large gatherings, high schools, senior citizen centers, etc. (See article on RARE II).

HOW DOES SAC COMMUNICATE ITS EFFORTS TO ITS "PUBLIC"?

SAC uses virtually every means possible: newspaper articles, films, slide shows p.s.a.'s, advertisements, workshops, posters, publicity in other groups' newsletters, church bulletins, displays, brochures, fact sheets, programming materials, TV/radio interviews, correspondence, telephone contact, individual counseling, handbooks, etc. Radio station KUFM has given SAC a weekly show beginning this month.

HOW WILL THE PROGRAM CONTINUE? HOW WILL SAC BUILD ON WHAT ITS DONE?

As part of its multi-disciplinary internship program and volunteer program, SAC would like to sponsor student interns to conduct individual research projects on environmental problems and issues; these students would receive academic credit for their work. SAC would also like to involve itself in PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT and guide both students and groups: for example, this year SAC is planning to develop a guide to fund raising for student groups. WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF SAC'S PROGRAM ON ITS "PUBLIC"?

SAC's ongoing programs and special environmental projects encourage a cooperative resource conservation ethic to meet students' immediate needs and help them plan for the future on important environmental issues and become actively involved. SAC develops good relationships with groups programs and planning. Positive feelings about the university by taxpayers means continued support for the university and high student enrollment.

# Paper Sac

September 1978

3

## Our Last National Forest Wilderness

Today, 62 million acres of our national forests and national grasslands remain roadless and undeveloped—some 2,000 areas—in 38 states—every region of the country.

This is a remarkable remnant called "de facto wilderness" (literally, "wilderness in fact") or "roadless" because these areas have no formal protection. In striking contrast to the many millions of acres of national forest land which have already been developed or laid open to development, these lands remain wild in 1978 thanks to luck and their relatively low value for commodity development. Though not legally protected, these roadless areas offer invaluable wildlife habitat and watershed protection—and are used and enjoyed as wilderness by millions of Americans.

Yet all of this "de facto" wilderness is endangered right now through the RARE II program!

## The RARE II Program

RARE II began in 1977 with the identification of remaining roadless lands ("de facto" wilderness) on the 187 million acres of national forests and national grasslands. This inventory encompasses 62 million acres which remain roadless and undeveloped. RARE II will, by the end of 1978, allocate each of the 2,000 areas in this inventory to one of three categories:

**WILDERNESS.** These areas will be recommended by the Forest Service for protection under the 1964 Wilderness Act, but full legal protection will require approval by an Act of Congress.

**NON-WILDERNESS.** These areas will be officially declared "non-wilderness," and opened to incompatible uses such as logging, off-road vehicles, road-building, etc.

**FURTHER PLANNING.** These areas will be considered further in the land use planning process before being allocated to either wilderness or to non-wilderness uses.

As RARE II was originally described, the roadless areas would be sorted into these categories after careful consideration of: 1) the availability of adequate and reliable data upon which to base any decision; 2) the presence of some kind of substantial agreement in public opinion favoring either wilderness or development; and 3) assessment of the "tradeoffs" between preservation and development. Areas for which sound data is lacking, or where controversy still divides public opinion, would be left in the "further planning" category for the detailed evaluation traditionally given through individual wilderness studies.

## The Anti-Wilderness Attack

As originally described, RARE II aroused a storm of protest from timber, mining, and off-road vehicle interests who disrupted Forest Service meetings with cries of "no more wilderness." These special interests played upon and intensified anti-wilderness fears in some communities, and they put steady pressure on the Forest Service to alter the RARE II groundrules. Their themes: Settle everything now. No "further planning" for wilderness. Do it fast.

Their pressure tactics worked. The rules were altered. The deadline (December 1978) for final Forest Service recommendations was locked in, regardless of the quality of the job that might be done. Public commitments were issued, long before the analysis was done, that there would be little "further planning."

lists. Missing are realistic alternatives with more in the wilderness and further planning categories.

An ominous indication of current thinking within the Forest Service is Alternative "H", in which agency officials judged areas based on their perceptions of local and regional opinions and needs. Since there is little to choose from in this lopsided array, we will have to show public support for all deserving areas and we will have to demand the use of more balanced criteria in reaching the final decisions.

## The Forest Service Analysis of Wilderness

The badly slanted set of alternatives was accompanied by a one-sided analysis of economic "tradeoffs," attempting to show what it would "cost" to preserve this "de facto" wilderness.

The so-called analysis calculated "costs" of preserving wilderness on the basis of potential lost development but neglected to consider that such development would require millions of dollars in subsidies for road construction and other costs. Beyond this oversight, the benefits of wilderness preservation to all Americans were ignored.

This failure to make a balanced economic appraisal will condemn many deserving roadless areas to needless destruction through public subsidy when in many cases, federal funds could be saved by wilderness preservation.

## How RARE II Decisions will be made—unless you speak out

The Forest Service proposes the following major "criteria" to be used in sorting out the roadless areas for the final decision in December. A crucial issue is how much weight to give each criterion—and public comments on them can help—

1. **PUBLIC "CONSENSUS".** This should be the principal criterion. RARE II should not force decisions on areas which require more careful study and public review. Urge that a very strong showing of public agreement be required before any area is dropped from wilderness consideration.

2. **RPA GOALS.** Under the Resources Planning Act (RPA), an earlier law, the Ford Administration set certain goals for the national forests. Included was a low goal for wilderness preservation. Anti-wilderness forces demand that this unacceptable old goal be retained, serving as a ceiling on the amount of wilderness recommended by RARE II. Forest Service data demonstrates that the wilderness goal could be set many millions of acres higher without any adverse impact on timber or other commodity production. Urge that the inadequate RPA wilderness goal be dropped altogether as a decision criterion.

3. **COMMODITY NEED, LOCAL IMPACTS, AND NATIONAL GOALS FOR ENERGY, HOUSING AND INFLATION.** This data in RARE II is too primitive and one-sided to justify conclusions on any of these subjects. In most cases development of roadless areas is not required to meet national and local needs for commodities such as timber. Urge the Forest Service not to declare an area "non-wilderness" unless development of the area can be proven unequivocally to be needed to meet existing national and local needs for commodity production.

4. **"ROUNDING-OUT" THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.** Using simple information on ecosystems, landforms, wilderness wildlife species, and geographic distribution, the Forest

At that point, the RARE II program itself became a threat to wilderness. By forcing all remaining roadless areas into the quick decision-making program, RARE II made it easy for Forest Service officials to lose sight of the individual character of these lands and to underrate their wilderness values. Lumping so many areas together makes it difficult for concerned citizens to ensure that each deserving area receives adequate attention and support.

The anti-wilderness interests see this RARE II program as their chance to remove most or all of these 62 million acres of wildlands from wilderness consideration quickly—and permanently. They think they have conservationists on the run and that few will rally to speak up for this last remnant of national forest wilderness. They are working hard to turn out anti-wilderness letters and to sway the Forest Service, governors, senators, and representatives to their way of thinking.

If any of this wilderness is to live—its wildlife, its solitude, its quiet beauty, its ecological integrity—you must help by raising your voice for wilderness now.

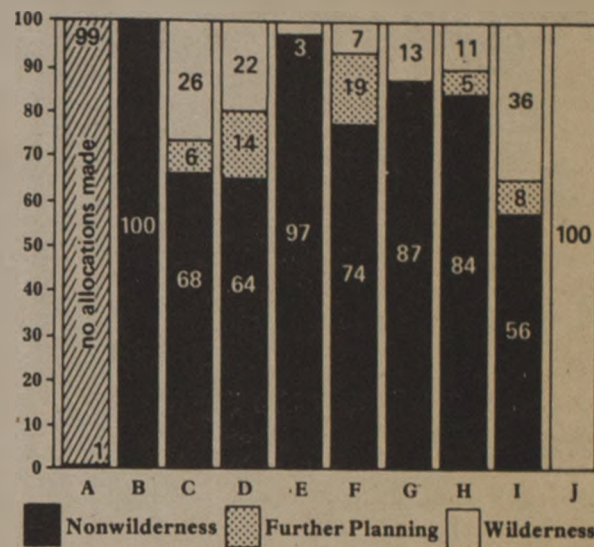
## Where Do We Stand Now?

In June, the Forest Service issued its analysis of the roadless areas which had been inventoried: a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) consisting of a nationwide summary document and individual state or regional supplements. (Copies can be obtained from the Forest Service offices listed on the last page.)

The DEIS presented 10 alternative listings of the roadless areas sorted into wilderness, non-wilderness, and further planning categories. These ten alternatives sort all the roadless areas, using different sets of decision-making criteria.

Arrayed in a comparative chart, the "range" of alternatives looks like this—

Percent of RARE-II Areas in Each Category



Obviously, this array of alternatives is not balanced. The extreme options, all wilderness ("J"), all non-wilderness ("B"), no action ("A"), were included simply to meet legal requirements. The seven "practical" alternatives yield strongly anti-wilderness

# RARE II

Service has set some arbitrarily low targets for "rounding-out" the National Wilderness Preservation System through RARE II. Urge that these targets be substantially increased. Demand also that there be no arbitrary ceiling on such representation.

5. **WILDERNESS QUALITY.** The Forest Service used a controversial and uneven "Wilderness Attributes Rating System" to judge the "quality" of the areas. In many DEIS alternatives, only areas with a high "attributes" score were considered, despite existing public support for wilderness designation. The scores are highly subjective and were assigned to each area by local Forest Service officials according to their own biases. Urge that "wilderness attribute" scores not carry greater weight than public opinion expressed about roadless areas.

6. **NATIONAL GRASSLAND WILDERNESS.** The Forest Service proposes no RARE II wilderness recommendations on our national grasslands unless there is absolutely no other area which meets a particular landform or ecosystem quota (see criterion 4). This discriminates against 19 tiny areas which make up all of the prairie wilderness in RARE II. Urge that unfair restrictions for wilderness on our publicly-owned grasslands be scrapped.

## How The Rare II Decision Should Be Made—The Missing Criteria

The Forest Service must hear strong public protest of the anti-wilderness theme of RARE II, which is to settle the fate of all roadless areas, once and for all, right now. Why this rush to judgment on so critical an issue? We should keep options open for future generations. A premium must be put on protecting a maximum amount of wilderness. The loss of this "defacto wilderness" to reckless development will diminish our natural heritage and deny choice to future generations.

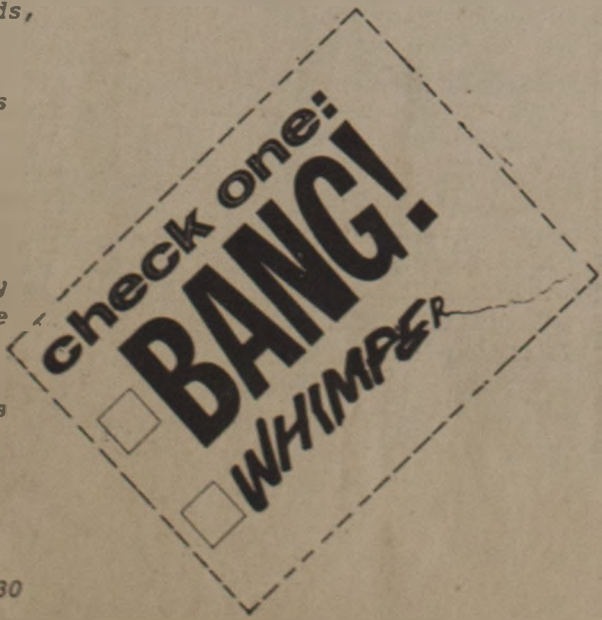
Here are some criteria for the RARE II decision which you should urge the Forest Service to adopt. They will be considered only if there is strong demand for them.

A. **HONORING EARLIER COMMITMENTS.** In 1973, during the first RARE program, the Chief of the Forest Service promised formal individual "wilderness studies" of 274 roadless areas covering 12 million acres. Only a handful of these have received the promised study. All are "up for grabs" in RARE II. Urge the Forest Service to honor this earlier commitment by recommending all such areas for wilderness or at least "further planning".

B. **COST EFFECTIVE FEDERAL INVESTMENT.** Often the federal funds that would be used to develop and build roads in roadless areas would produce more commodity outputs if they were invested in more intensive management of timber and other commodities on already roaded areas. Urge the Forest Service not to declare an area "non-wilderness" unless its development can be shown to be cost-effective.

C. **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.** Often the conflicts over a proposed wilderness can be resolved by making alterations in the proposed boundaries. The RARE II DEIS contains little or no information on such possibilities. Ask that no area be allocated to "non-wilderness" until the public has had the chance to review maps showing proposed adjustments.

D. **THE EAST AND THE GRASSLANDS.** The roadless areas in these regions are few and small. Almost every one can be preserved with no serious adverse impacts. All could be preserved and most should be.





Nukes in Montana?  
come to NUCLEAR AWARENESS WEEK  
OCTOBER 2-6



Paper Sac September, 1978



Sept. 23-24

Paper SAC  
So, have you found anything to do?

don't forget to register to vote in Missoula

RAPE IN MISSOULA  
STOP

WALK WITHOUT FEAR

The Montana Coalition to Stop Violence Against Women is holding a Women's Walk Without Fear at 8:30 p.m. Saturday, September 30. The week following that day has been designated Stop Rape Week.

The walk will begin at the corner of 3rd and Myrtle, near the Salvation Army store in the part of Missoula where rapes occur most often.

The women will walk to the courthouse, where men in support of the walk are invited to meet them. There will be "speak-out" activities, poetry reading, self-defense demonstrations, and songs.

The walk symbolizes the "right to be out alone without fear of assault" and information will be available on assault alert systems and Stop Rape Week.

Sunday October 1 at 3 p.m. the Crystal Theatre will show the film "Rape Culture" and a discussion will follow, there will be no charge for admission.

Thursday Oct. 4 a panel discussion on "Stop Rape In Missoula" will be presented in Room 361, University Center at 7 p.m.

A Self-Defense Workshop for Women will be held Saturday, October 7, 1-3 p.m. in Bonner Park. In case of bad weather, the workshop will be at the Camp Fire Girls' Center, 2700 Clark St.

For more information, contact Women's Place, 1130 Broadway, or phone 543-7606.

Howdy,

This is your letter of invitation to attend a workshop on RARE II sponsored by the Student Action Center (S.A.C.) presented by members of the Montana Coalition. This workshop is the result of SAC's involvement with RARE II. We had originally hoped to sponsor an "all-perspectives" conference, but this did not come about.

Mike Comola, President, Montana Wilderness Association, Bill Cunningham, Environmental Information Center, Wilderness Society, who have been presenting workshops around the state, along with others of the Coalition, will be on hand to present Alternative "W". They will also help persons understand the wilderness perspective on the whole RARE II process. It will be the last real opportunity for you to ask questions, form your opinion (if you haven't) and express it.

It is our hope that thru sponsorship of this workshop the public will be able to at least explore one side of the issue. It is also our hope that your public involvement will demonstrate to the Forest Service that there are many interested persons wanting to know about the RARE II process. Public comment ends on Oct. 1.

After the workshop there will be the Last Chance Wilderness Dance with upbeat western music performed by "Montana" and "Sons of the Forgotten Wilderness" starting at 9:00. We would like you to attend the workshop and stay to enjoy the evening. A letter of public opinion on RARE II or \$2, (children admitted free) will admit you to the dance.

A great deal of data and "myths" have been associated with this RARE II process. It is important to separate fact from fiction and attain a clear view on what to do with these roadless areas. Please support the public involvement process thru your attendance at this workshop; please bring other interested persons with you and your questions. Thank you.

Barry E. Adams  
Research Staff Assistant  
RARE II

WHERE: ELKS CLUB  
LODGE ROOM  
FRONT & PATTEE ST.  
MISSOULA, MT  
WHEN: SEPT. 29, 1978  
FRIDAY EVENING  
WORKSHOP - 7 - 9 p.m.  
DANCE - STARTING AT 9 p.m.

SAC

# LAST CHANCE WILDERNESS DANCE

Friday, Sept. 29

Elks Club Lodge Room

Corner of Pattee and Front

Featuring the upbeat Western sound of  
Sons of the Forgotten Wilderness  
Montana

Wilderness Workshop 7:00-9:00 pm

Dance 9:00 pm

\$2.00 admission

or

a letter of opinion on RARE\*II

